

I



Rural District Council

OF

ST. THOMAS

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1972

Public Health Department,
31, Southernhay East,
EXETER.

JULY, 1973

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S T A F F

Medical Officer of Health

DR. L. G. ANDERSON, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

MR. J. H. RICHARDS, Cert. S.I.B., F.A.P.H.I.

Senior Public Health Inspector

MR. G. C. HOPKINS, Certs. S.I.B., A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

Mr. K. Bolt, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Mr. W. M. Willis, M.A.P.H.I.

Mr. S. Wells, Student Public Health Inspector

Authorised Meat Inspectors

MR. J. U. WARD, M.I., R.S.A.S.

Clerical Staff

Mrs. M. Hookway

Miss Y. Pope

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF ST. THOMAS

Tel. No. 54254/5/6

Public Health Department,
31, Southernhay East,
Exeter.

Mr. Chairman, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report together with the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector for the year ending 31st December, 1972.

Summarising the vital statistics for the district, it will be seen that 347 live births were registered, 24 more than 1971 and the standardised live birth rate of 15.0 was practically the same as for England and Wales. The still birth rate of 9.0 was lower than that for England and Wales, 12.0. Although 6 infants under the age of 1 year died, the Infant Mortality rate of 18 was only slightly above the rate for England and Wales and these deaths were due to prematurity or birth injury.

Regarding the death rates, whilst 469 persons died during the year, an increase of 11 on the previous year, the rate when standardised was 9.7 compared with 12.1 for England and Wales. The average age at death of 75.9 for females and 68.9 for males, compares favourably with the ages for the country as a whole (75.2 for females and 68.9 for males). As in previous years, the common causes of death were heart disease, 34%, cancer 18.3%, cerebral haemorrhage and thrombosis 9% and terminal pneumonia 15% of the total deaths.

It is gratifying to record the low incidence of notifiable infectious diseases particularly in respect of measles, only 23 cases being notified. This is no doubt due to the steady increase in the number of babies and young children being vaccinated against the disease. At the present time protective inoculations are given as a routine to children against the following diseases:-

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Measles, Tuberculosis and in the cases of girls, German Measles.

Routine vaccination against Smallpox in babies has now been discontinued but the vaccination state of personnel at the Exeter Airport is maintained at a high level.

In conclusion I would like to thank all members of the Council and the Staff for their interest, help and co-operation given throughout the year.

I have the honour to be
Your Obedient Servant.

L. G. ANDERSON

Medical Officer of Health

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1. STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area in acres	114,603
Resident Population Mid-Year 1972 (as estimated by the Registrar General)	28,600
Rateable Hereditaments in the District (as at 1st April 1972)	10,983
Domestic dwellings only	9,754
Rateable value as at 1st April, 1972	£1,015,980
Product of a penny rate: 72/73	£10,586.10

2. VITAL STATISTICS

(a) Live Births

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Legitimate	168	161	329
Illegitimate	8	10	18
T O T A L	176	171	347

Live birth rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	12.1
Standardised live birth rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	15.0
Live birth rate per 1,000 estimated civilian population England and Wales	14.8

(b) Still Births

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Legitimate	1	2	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-
T O T A L	1	2	3

Still birth rate per 1,000 total live and still births	9.00
Still birth rate per 1,000 total live and still births England and Wales	12.00

(c) Deaths

	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	237	232	469
Death rate per 1,000 estimated resident population			16.4
Standardised death rate per 1,000 estimated resident population			9.7
Death rate per 1,000 civilian population England and Wales			12.1

(d) Infant Mortality

(deaths of infants under 1 year of age)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Legitimate	3	3	6
Illegitimate	-	-	-
T O T A L	3	3	6

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 18

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births
England and Wales 17

3. LIVE BIRTH RATE (Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population)

During 1972, 177 male and 173 female (total 350) babies were born. Compared with the previous year the total births show an increase of 27. The standardised rate per 1,000 estimated resident population was 15.00 which was higher than that for England and Wales as a whole (14.8).

The total number of live births registered in England and Wales during 1972 was 725,405 which was 57,760 less than the total for 1971, and represented a live birth rate per 1,000 population of 14.8.

The live birth rates for St. Thomas R.D. and England and Wales during the last 10 years were as follows:-

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
St. Thomas R.D.	15.3	15.7	16.8	13.9	13.5	14.5	12.4	10.6	11.5	12.1
Standardised	17.1	17.6	18.8	16.4	15.0	15.8	13.5	11.6	12.5	15.0
England and Wales	18.2	19.4	18.0	17.7	17.2	16.9	16.3	16.0	16.0	14.8

4. ILLEGITIMATE BIRTH RATE (Rate per 1,000 total live births)

Of the 350 children born during 1972, 18 were illegitimate, i.e. 8 less than in the previous year. The rate per 1,000 total live births was 51.4.

The illegitimate birth rates during the last 10 years were as follows:-

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
St. Thomas R.D.	49.8	35.6	72.2	97.0	91.1	79.7	75.5	70.6	80.5	51.4

5. STILL BIRTHS (Rate per 1,000 total live and still births)

The number of still births which occurred during 1972, viz. 3 was less than that of the previous year, and the still birth rate of 9 was less than that for England and Wales as a whole(12).

The table shows the still birth rate for the last 10 years:-

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
St. Thomas	14.2	15.3	13.3	13.3	14.7	14.7	23	9	12	9
England and Wales	17.3	16.3	15.7	15.3	14.8	14	13	13	12	12

6. DEATHS

(a) During the year 1972, 469 persons normally resident in the rural district died (237 males and 232 females) which represents a death rate of 16.4 but when allowances for age and sex distribution have been made, represents a 'standardised' death rate of 9.7. This rate is lower than that for England and Wales as a whole (12.1). The following table shows the corrected and standardised death rates for the St. Thomas R.D. for the last 10 years as compared with the death rates for England and Wales:-

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
St. Thomas R.D.	14.0	13.2	13.2	13.4	13.6	16.8	16.1	16.0	16.3	16.4
Standardised	10.8	10.2	9.4	8.8	8.8	10.4	9.5	9.8	9.9	9.7
England and Wales	12.2	11.3	11.5	11.7	11.2	11.9	11.9	11.7	11.6	12.1

(b) Age at Death

The average age at death during 1972 was 71.64 and the table shows the average age at death during the last 10 years:-

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Males	67.1	68.2	69.9	71.6	69.6	70.7	69.5	69.1	68.4	68.4
Females	73.9	74.4	73.0	75.3	77.8	76.1	76.1	74.2	74.9	75.9
Both Sexes	70.6	71.2	71.2	73.5	72.1	73.6	73.7	72.2	72.1	71.8
England & Males	68.0	68.8	68.9	69.0	69.1	69.1	69.1	69.1	68.9	-
Wales Females	73.9	75.5	74.7	75.0	75.1	75.1	75.1	75.1	75.2	-

CAUSE OF 'DEATH	SEX	Total All Ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks & Under 1 Year	AGE IN YEARS											
					1 - 4	5 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45-54	55 - 64	65 - 74	75 & Over		
Enteritis and Other Diarrhoeal Diseases	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity, etc.	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Malignant Neoplasm.Oesophagus	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Malignant Neoplasm. Stomach	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Malignant Neoplasm. Intestine	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	1	
	F	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	
Malignant Neoplasm. Lung, Bronchus	M	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	1	1	
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Malignant Neoplasm. Breast	F	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	1	2	2	
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	
Malignant Neoplasm. Uterus	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Leukaemia	M	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Other Malignant Neoplasms	M	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
	F	12	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	5	3	3	

CAUSE OF DEATH	SEX	Total All Ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks & Under 1 Year	AGE IN YEARS										75 & Over		
					1 - 4	5 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 - 74				
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Nervous System	M	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hypertensive Disease	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	19	25	-	-	-	26
	F	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	6	-	-	-	19
Other Forms of Heart Disease	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	6
	F	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	18
Cerebrovascular Disease	M	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	-	-	-	7
	F	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	-	-	-	19
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
	F	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	9
Influenza	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	M	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	5	-	-	-	13
	F	49	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	41
Bronchitis and Emphysema	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	5
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Asthma	M	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CAUSE OF DEATH	SEX	Total All Ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks & Under 1 Year	AGE IN YEARS										75 & Over
					1 - 4	5 - 14	15- 24	25 - 34	35- 44	45- 54	55 - 64	65-74			
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Peptic Ulcer	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	
Cirrhosis of Liver	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Diseases of Digestive System	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	
Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Diseases of Musculo- Skeletal System	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	
Congenital Anomalies	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Birth Injury,Difficult Labour, Etc.	M	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

CAUSE OF DEATH	SEX	Total All Ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks & Under 1 Year	AGE IN YEARS									
					1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 24	25- 34	35 - 44	45- 54	55 - 64	65- 74	75 & Over	
Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	7	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	
	F	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
All Other Accidents	M	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	4	
	F	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	
Suicide and Self- Inflicted Injuries	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	237	3	-	-	4	5	7	16	49	70	83		
	F	232	3	-	2	2	2	5	12	11	38	156		

7. INFANT MORTALITY

6 infants, 3 males and 3 females under the age of one year, died during 1972. This represents an infant mortality rate of 18 which is higher than that for England and Wales (17). The causes of death of these infants were as follows:-

Female	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Hours	1 a. Respiratory Distress Syndrome b. Prematurity
Female	1 Day	1 a. Prematurity
Male	1 Day	1 a. Respiratory Distress Syndrome b. Prematurity
Male	2 Days	1 a. Respiratory Distress Syndrome. b. Prematurity
Female	4 Days	1 a. Cerebral Haemorrhage.
Male	11 Days	1 a. Respiratory Distress Syndrome. b. Prematurity.

8. CANCER

The number of deaths from cancer increased from 75 in 1971 to 86 in 1972. In relation to the total number of deaths the rate per cent increased from 16.1 in 1971 to 18.3 in 1972.

The parts of the body affected are given in the table below:-

	Males	Females	Total
Buccal Cavity	2	-	2
Oesophagus	1	-	1
Stomach	5	5	10
Intestine	6	6	12
Lung and Bronchus	12	4	16
Breast	-	9	9
Uterus	-	2	2
Prostate	4	-	4
Leukaemia	3	2	5
All other sites	13	12	25
TOTAL	46	40	86

The incidence of death from cancer during the last 10 years is as follows:-

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Males	41	49	53	37	38	39	42	44	39	46
Females	39	36	39	29	27	33	33	37	35	40
Rates per 1000 Resident Population	2.50	2.20	2.40	2.05	2.11	2.38	2.43	2.64	2.62	3.00

LUNG CANCER		1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Males		9	17	17	9	15	18	11	14	11	12
Females		2	4	3	5	2	5	1	3	5	4
TOTAL		11	15	20	14	17	23	12	17	16	16

9. INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1972, 26 cases of notifiable diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) were notified, which is 134 less than in the previous year.

(a) Measles

There were 23 cases of measles during the year, compared with 146 in 1971.

The seasonal incidence of measles in the St. Thomas Rural District and England and Wales as a whole was as follows:-

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
St. Thomas	-	-	-	1	6	6	6	1	2	-	1	-
TOTAL		-			13			9			1	
England and Wales	29,713			47,154			35,721				33,099	

(b) Whooping Cough

During 1972 no cases of Whooping Cough were notified, as compared with 1 case in 1971.

(c) Scarlet Fever

No cases occurred in 1972.

(d) Poliomyelitis

Again, no cases of Poliomyelitis occurred during the year.

(e) Diphtheria

For the 22nd consecutive year, there have been no cases of diphtheria notified.

(f) Tabular Statements of Infectious Diseases

The incidence during 1972 of the various notifiable infectious diseases is tabulated hereunder:-

Disease	Cases Notified	Institutional Cases Included in Col. 2	Cases Admitted to Hospital
Measles	23	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	-	-
Infective Jaundice	2	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-
T O T A L	26	-	-

Table showing the Age Distribution of Infectious Diseases

	Under 1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	35-	45-	65-	Age Not Known	TOTAL
Measles	1	-	2	1	6	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	23
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Infective Jaundice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T O T A L	1	-	2	1	6	10	3	-	2	1	-	-	26

The following table shows the incidence
(numbers notified) of various infectious
diseases during the last 10 years:-

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Measles	686	200	336	215	280	57	17	37	146	23
Whooping Cough	11	5	8	12	2	9	-	-	1	-
Scarlet Fever	22	6	10	13	9	6	2	-	4	-
Dysentery	69	38	6	-	5	5	4	2	-	-
Pneumonia	15	8	-	7	5	1	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	3	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	2	1	-	7	1	2	3	4	6	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gastro- Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Para-typhoid Fever	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	4	3	2
T O T A L	807	265	364	257	305	83	31	47	160	26

10. TUBERCULOSIS

During 1972, 4 new cases of Tuberculosis were notified.

The age distribution of new cases, localisation of the disease and deaths from Tuberculosis during 1972 were as follows:-

	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 4 Weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Weeks and under 1 Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 +	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 +	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
15 +	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 +	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
35 +	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 +	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 +	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 +	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 +	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Age Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL AGES	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
T O T A L	3				1			

The incidence of all cases of Tuberculosis brought to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health during 1963/1972 is given in the following table:-

		1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Pulmonary	M	10	5	6	7	3	1	1	1	-	2
	F	7	3	5	-	-	1	1	-	5	-
Non-Pulmonary	M	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
	F	5	2	3	2	1	1	1	-	1	-
T O T A L		22	12	15	10	4	3	3	1	7	4

11. NATIONAL HEALTH FACILITIES

The Health Services provide under Parts II and III of the National Health Service Act applicable to the district are briefly set out below:-

PART II

Hospital Facilities

General - the district is well served by the following hospitals:-

- (a) The Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, Southernhay East, Exeter.
Telephone 59261 302 beds
- (b) The Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, Heavitree Road, Exeter.
Telephone 77991 193 beds
- (c) Redhills Hospital, St. Thomas, Exeter.
Telephone 76481 139 beds
- (d) Princess Elizabeth Hospital, Buckerell Bore, Exeter.
Telephone 54217 111 beds
- (e) West of England Eye Infirmary, Magdalen Street, Exeter
Telephone 73183 62 beds
- (f) Exmouth Hospital, Claremont Grove, Exmouth
Telephone 4381 45 beds
- (g) Budleigh Salterton Hospital.
Telephone 2020 21 beds

Maternity

- (a) Exeter City Hospital, Heavitree Road, Exeter 49 beds
Special Baby Care Unit 31 cots
- (b) Mowbray Maternity Hospital, Heavitree, Exeter 24 beds
Telephone 72487 20 cots

Isolation

Cases of Infectious Diseases are admitted to the Isolation Hospital, Whipton, Exeter, Telephone 67158 as in previous years, when necessary.

Smallpox

Cases of smallpox or suspected smallpox will be admitted to the Smallpox Isolation Hospital at Liskeard, Cornwall. Consultants who may be called upon to assist in the diagnosis of smallpox are:-

East Devon Dr. E.J.G. Wallace,
Health Centre, Westham Road,
Weymouth, Dorset.

Cornwall and Devon to River Exe
Dr. W. H. St. John-Brooke,
West Cornwall Hospital,
Penzance, Cornwall.

Plastic Surgery

The plastic surgery clinic for Devon is held at the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, once a month from 9.30a.m. to 12.30p.m. Mr. Pigott, Mr. Routledge, and Mr. Bodenham of the South West Regional Hospital Board attend alternately.

Laboratory Facilities

Bacteriological and serological examinations are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Exeter, their address being Church Lane, Heavitree, Exeter. Tel. No. 77833, under the direction of Dr. B. Moore, whose ready co-operation and help I wish to acknowledge.

Venereal Disease

Under the present scheme, free advice and treatment is available to all persons at the following centre.

<u>Exeter</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital	Mon. 7.0 - 8.0p.m. Fri. 2.0 - 3.0p.m.	Mon. 6.0 - 7.0p.m. Fri. 3.0 - 4.0p.m.

PART III

Care of Mothers and Young Children

Under the Devon County Council Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme the Infant Welfare Centre is held during the year at Broadclyst, Stoke Canon and Clyst St. Mary.

During 1972 the following attendances were made:

	<u>Sessions</u>	<u>New Attendances</u>	<u>Total Attendances</u>
BROADCLYST	24	39	167
STOKE CANON	11	14	121
CLYST ST. MARY	18	53	344

R E P O R T

OF THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1 9 7 2

1. SLAUGHTERHOUSES

The five licensed slaughterhouses continued in regular use and were generally maintained to a satisfactory standard.

During the year the number of animals killed at one private slaughterhouse has considerably increased. This has been due to the firm building a modern meat processing premises and selling vacuum packed joints to super-markets and hotels throughout the South West and meat for the growing deep freeze trade. Previously part-time slaughtermen were employed on two or three afternoons a week but two full-time slaughtermen are now employed five days per week. This has had a considerable affect on the work of the Public Health Inspector for this district as about 50% of his time is now spent on inspecting meat at this particular slaughterhouse. The accommodation is inadequate to deal with the increase in throughput and at our request the owner is now in the process of having plans drawn up to enlarge the premises.

2. MEAT INSPECTION

No special difficulties were encountered during the year and 100% inspection of all animals was carried out. The number slaughtered (Table A) was 41,882 and the amount received in fees was £3,025.26.

The total weight of meat and offal found unfit for human consumption was 28 tons 6 cwt. 2 qrs. 20 lbs.

TABLE A

Number Killed	Heifers & Steers	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Total
Total No. Killed: 1971	5404	1879	137	11356	20205	38981
1972	6480	1484	31	10578	23309	41882

TABLE B - Percentage of animals affected with Tuberculosis since 1967:-

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Heifers & Steers	Nil	0.02	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cows	Nil	0.04	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Calves	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Pigs	2.15	1.57	1.34	1.40	1.02	.86

TABLE C - Causes for condemnation of whole carcasses:-

Disease	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Bruising, (extensive)	1	-	2	-
Emaciation, Path.	1	-	7	3
Fevered	1	2	3	1
Metritis (acute septic)	-	-	1	1
Oedema, generalised	2	3	3	2
Pericarditis (acute septic)	1	-	-	-
Pleurisy (acute, diffuse, septic)	1	-	3	2
Pyæmia incl. joint ill	-	-	1	14
Septicaemia or Toxaemia	1	2	6	13
Tumours (multiple)	-	-	-	1
Uraemia	-	-	1	1
Jaundice	-	-	-	1
TOTAL:	8	7	27	38

TABLE D - Details of animals condemned and destroyed.

All diseases except Tuberculosis:	Heifers & Steers	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Whole carcasses condemned	3	5	7	27	38
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned.	3059	1178	10	1408	10514
Percentage of the number affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis.	47.20	79.71	54.84	13.56	45.58
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	202
Percentage of the number affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	.86

3. OTHER FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED

The following table shows the amount of other foodstuffs condemned:-

Foodstuffs condemned:	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	Oz.
Tinned Food	18	0	22	5
Bacon	2	2	26	0
TOTAL:	20	3	20	5

4. FOOD COMPLAINTS

Nine complaints were received during the year. They were as follows:-

- 1) Discolouration in a tin of ham. This was found to be due to iron staining and as this does not make the meat unfit no further action was taken.
- 2) Mouldy tinned rice pudding.
- 3) Mouldy tin of Stuffed Pork Roll.
- 4) Mouldy tin of Vegetable and Turkey Baby broth.

Nos. 2,3, & 4 were all caused by slight cuts in the tins allowing air to penetrate and decomposition to set in. They were all purchased from the same store. After carrying out a detailed inspection it was found that the cuts were caused when the cases were being opened. The adjustable knives which were used not only penetrated the cases but also cut the tins on occasions. The Manager agreed to use a shorter knife in future and to exercise greater care.

5) Insect in a salad. A complaint was made that a salad served at a local restaurant contained an insect. Unfortunately no evidence could be produced to substantiate this statement, and the complainant was not willing to give evidence in court.

6) Mouldy sandwiches. On investigation the loaf of bread from which the sandwiches were cut was perfectly sound. The complainant was in the habit of taking sandwiches for his lunch, and as there was a heavy mould growth on these particular sandwiches it seemed obvious that they were several days old and had probably been left in his lunch box for some days prior to making the complaint.

7) Insect in a loaf of bread. This insect was later identified as a grain weevil. The bakehouse concerned was inspected and there was evidence of a slight infestation. As a result the owner instructed a private firm of specialists to carry out a complete disinfestation of the bakehouse and flour store.

8) A rotten egg. The shop was visited and the owner stated that he had also received a complaint from a customer the same week, and had notified his supplier. The egg in question looked sound, and there was no evidence to suggest that the stock was not being 'turned over' regularly.

9) Diseased Potatoes. These were purchased in a 7 lb. polythene bag from a mobile shop who obtained them from a wholesaler with a depot in Exeter. The remainder of the potatoes which were inspected were sound and the Exeter City Public Health Inspector arranged for an inspection at the wholesalers, and no unsound potatoes were found.

5. POULTRY INSPECTION

The Ministry of Health have asked for the following information:-

- i) Number of poultry processing premises within the district NIL
- ii) Number of visits to these premises. NIL
- iii) Total number of birds processed during the year NIL
- iv) Percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption. NIL
- v) Types of birds processed NIL
- vi) Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption.. . . . NIL
- vii) Comments on poultry processing and inspection NIL

A number of butchers kill a few chicken for sale on their own premises.

No complaints were received regarding the sale of unsatisfactory poultry during the year.

There are a number of premises rearing broilers but these are sold to processing plants where they are killed and processed.

6. INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES

The following table shows the number of food premises and the visits made:-

	No. in District	No. of Inspections made 1972
Grocers, greengrocers & general stores.	90	61
Bakehouses	4	4
Butchers shops	19	27
Canteens (School and Works)	14	8
Restaurants, Cafes and Hotels	66	60
Public Houses.	66	32
Food Preparation rooms	24	16
Confectioners and Bakers	23	15
Fried Fish Shops	1	1
Ice-cream	108	48

It was necessary to draw the occupiers' attention in writing to various defects and letters were sent during the year to the following.

Bakers	....	4
General Stores	....	4
Cafes & Hotels	....	8
Butchers	....	2

7. MOBILE SHOPS AND DELIVERY VEHICLES.

Twenty-six inspections were made of these vehicles under the Food Hygiene (Market, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regs. 1966. It was necessary to serve six written Notices to comply with the requirements of these Regulations.

8. ICE-CREAM

Four samples were taken during the year and three did not prove to be very satisfactory. Follow up visits were made but there was no apparent reason for these poor results. Forty-eight visits were made to premises selling ice-cream.

9. MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

Number of Milk Distributors 74

Number of Producer/retailers 29

Number of Inspections made 3

Milk Supplies - Brucella Abortus

The Ministry of Health asked for the following information:-

i) Number of samples of raw milk examined . . . NIL

ii) Number of positive samples found . . . NIL

The Devon County Council as the Food and Drugs Authority and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, take regular samples from producers and pay particular attention to the Producer-retailers and at the same time samples are submitted to ascertain if the milk is infected with Brucella Abortus. The total number of samples taken by these two authorities is not known, as we are only notified of the positive samples. There were no positive samples found during the year.

Milk Sampling - Tuberculosis.

During the year one milk producer-retailer had several cows reacting to the tuberculosis test, and as a septic tank discharged on to his land, requests were made for the enforcement of proper drainage to prevent any risk of the spread of the disease on to his land. The necessary work to the drainage system was carried out and the employers and employees on the farm and the occupiers of the property using the septic tank were tested for tuberculosis. All the results were negative. Milk samples were taken from the herd, but they were also negative.

10. HOUSING

During the year 11 houses were reported to the Council as being unfit for human habitation and were dealt with, together with those deferred from last year as shown in the following table:-

Houses reported as being unfit	...	11
Demolition Orders made	...	8
Undertakings cancelled and demolition orders made	...	-

Closing Orders made	...	2
Undertakings accepted	...	-
Houses demolished	...	2
Number pending	...	5

Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied:-

a) After formal action

i) Closing Orders determined	. .	2
ii) Demolition Orders removed	. .	3
iii) Undertakings cancelled	. .	-

b) Informal and voluntary action . . 48

Of the 53 houses made fit 50 obtained assistance by means of a Standard or Discretionary Grant.

A total of 161 visits were made under Housing Acts and 99 re-inspections.

Since the Housing Survey was carried out in 1954, 618 houses have been reported to the Council as being unfit. The majority of these houses have subsequently been made fit, many with the aid of grants. 110 houses have been demolished.

11. QUALIFICATION CERTIFICATES

Nine applications for Provisional Qualification Certificates were received during the year and eight were granted.

Four applications for Qualification Certificates were received and eight were granted (four from the previous year). No Qualification Certificates were refused, there are however, 18 outstanding applications which cannot be finalised until the owner has carried out the necessary repairs.

In accordance with the Ministry recommendations, applications for Qualification Certificates are dealt with on an informal basis in the first stage. The owners are advised as to the work which is necessary in order to comply with the qualifying conditions and the application is not usually dealt with until these conditions have been satisfied.

12. IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Standard Grants

Number of applications received	...	27
Number of applications approved	...	19 (including 2 from 1971)
Number of applications refused	...	-
Number of applications withdrawn	...	4
Number of schemes paid during the year	...	22
Total cost of schemes paid during the year..		£11,521.13
Total amount paid in grants during the year.		£4,479.27

Discretionary Grants

Number of applications received	...	89
Number of applications approved	...	67 (including 10 from 1971)
Number of applications refused	...	1
Number of applications withdrawn	...	4
Number of schemes paid during the year	...	67
Total expenditure on the completed schemes.		£149,191.36
Total expenditure on improvements	...	£100,382.81
Total amount paid in grants	...	£38,126.89

The one grant was refused as the dwelling was constructed of short lived materials and it was considered that it could not provide satisfactory living accommodation for a period of thirty years.

The Council were concerned that the Housing Act 1969 had removed the restrictions on the sale of houses after improvement with the aid of a grant and passed a resolution requesting the Rural District Councils' Association to make representation to the Department of the Environment to re-introduce such conditions.

The number of applications for Improvement Grants far exceed those for Standard Grants. In the majority of cases extensive alterations and repairs are carried out which not only improve the dwellings, but considerably extend their useful life. As there are a large number of older houses in this district in need of renovation or modernising, owners are encouraged to apply for an Improvement Grant and so bring their houses up to a good standard. A great deal of time has been spent on this aspect of housing and altogether 396 visits were made in connection with proposed grants. Since the 1949 Housing Act over 1450 grants have been approved, 817 of these being Discretionary Grants.

The following table shows the number of visits for building inspection purposes to the above grants, carried out by this Department:

Foundations	..	37
Work in progress	..	887
Drainage	..	141
Completions	..	99

The following table shows the number of amenities provided by Improvement and Standard Grants during the year:-

Hot water Supplies	Wash Basins	Baths	W.Cs.	Larders	New Drainage Systems	Sinks
55	52	53	46	30	43	22

13. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

During the year ten new premises were registered.

The following table shows the different types of premises registered:-

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS			
1. Class of Premises	2. No. of premises registered during year	3. Total No. of registered premises at end of year	4. No. of newly registered premises receiving general inspection during year
Offices	4	26	4
Retail Shops.	1	54	1
Wholesale Shops and warehouses	3	8	3
Catering establishments open to public. Canteens.	2	36	2
	10	124	10

There are a total of 985 persons employed in these registered premises and the following table shows the number of persons employed in the various types of premises:-

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed.
Offices	250
Retail Shops	228
Wholesale Department, warehouses.	254
Catering establishments open to the public, Canteens	253
Total	985

A general inspection was carried out on the 10 premises registered and they were all found to be satisfactory.

A total of 26 visits were made to premises registered under the Act and it was found that 4 were not complying and the necessary action taken.

14. PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS 1936 & 1961.

Under these Acts various repairs to houses are dealt with as well as unsatisfactory drainage, water supply, and offensive accumulations and smoke and fumes nuisances. The following table shows the work under this heading:-

Number of complaints received	102
Number requiring no action	23
Number of visits	180
Number of Informal Notices served	29
Number of Informal Notices complied with	25
Number of Statutory Notices served	6
Number of Statutory Notices complied with	-
Number of verminous premises inspected	6
Number of disinfestations carried out	6

On investigations of these complaints, 16 did not constitute a Public Health Nuisance and 7 complaints were passed to another Department or Authority for attention. It was necessary to serve 29 Informal Notices, the remainder were satisfactorily dealt with by interviewing the person concerned.

NOISE

Eight complaints of noise nuisance were received, but none warranted formal action. In one case, however, the adjoining occupants were very upset by the noise and vibration from extractor fans from a nearby piggery. After extensive investigation and research the owner of the piggery was requested to instal speed control units to the motor of the fans to slow down the rate of revolution and so reduce noise and vibration. He agreed to do so as soon as these units can be obtained.

DRAINAGE

A total of 447 visits were made in connection with drainage from various types of premises and it was necessary to serve 21 Informal Notices mainly to abate a nuisance caused by the effluent from septic tanks.

The following works were carried out:-

Premises connected to the sewer	7
Premises redrained and septic tanks provided	18
Miscellaneous drainage works	51
Pail closets converted to water closets	21

15. WATER SUPPLY

Seventy-four visits were made in connection with water supplies and forty-seven samples taken. Of this number 23 were unsatisfactory and the appropriate action taken.

The result of all the samples taken for bacteriological analysis during 1972 are tabulated below:

CLASS	No. of Samples taken.			
	Bore	Land Spring	Private Well Supplies	Mains
Satisfactory	4	3	17	-
Unsatisfactory	2	5	16	-
T O T A L	6	8	33	-

16. MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

a) Caravans

During the year 7 applications were received for site licenses and were dealt with as shown below:-

Granted licences	. . . . .	4
Refused	. . . . .	2
Withdrawn	. . . . .	-
Pending	. . . . .	1

The following table shows the position of caravans in the district:-

	Privately Owned Sites	
	Residential	Holiday
Number of site licences operating as at 31st December 1972	46	17
a) Individual	37	4
b) Multiple (more than 3)	9	13
Total number of caravans	589	776

131 visits were made to caravan sites and 11 Informal Notices served: of these 5 were for stationing caravans without a site licence and the Council authorised proceedings to be taken against one occupier but the case had not been heard by the end of the year. A further notice involved overcrowding in a caravan and the family were re-housed by the Exeter City Council. The remaining five notices were in respect of minor contraventions of site licence conditions.

b) Tents

There are now 5 sites licensed for 360 tents and 10 visits were made during the year. Generally conditions were found to be satisfactory, but there is a tendency for some of the sites to become overcrowded during the month of August. Some campers arrive at the site late at night and the licensee is not always aware of their presence until the following day.

17. REFUSE COLLECTION

Ah Incentive Bonus Scheme prepared by the Management Services Unit of the Devon County Council for the refuse collection staff came into operation on the 15th May. The basis of the scheme was to reduce the number of rounds from five to three and to use the fourth vehicle with a driver only to service the three rounds with an empty vehicle when required. By this method lost man hours incurred by the collectors in travelling to the tip would be eliminated except on the final load of the day. The disadvantage of this change-over was that a driver did not keep to one vehicle.

In order to implement the scheme it was necessary to instal a two-way radio in each vehicle and to completely change the existing rounds. A circular letter was sent to all houses in the district informing them of the new day of collection.

Within the first two weeks it was found that certain rounds were overloaded and could not be completed without excessive overtime. To overcome this it was necessary to employ the litter collecting vehicle for three days per week on refuse collection, and for the driver of the service vehicle to undertake some refuse collection which meant a reduction in the time he could spend on cleaning and maintenance of the vehicles. It was also necessary to work overtime on Saturday mornings to collect refuse during the summer.

The Council instructed the Management Service Unit to carry out a work study of the rounds and they presented a revised scheme in October but this had not been implemented by the end of the year.

I have again to report that difficulty was experienced in obtaining labour, particularly drivers, although they receive a bonus of 33¹/₃% of their wages under the incentive bonus scheme. As pointed out last year, all our drivers have to hold a Heavy Goods Vehicle Licence and such drivers can obtain a high wage in a market short of qualified drivers which is aggravated by the general increase in the conveyance of freight by road.

The charges made for the collection of trade refuse was increased and as a result of a survey more premises were found to come within this category. The amount received for this collection increased from £50 to £294.

A new Karrier Musketeer 12/35 refuse collection vehicle was purchased and came into use on the 1st April. The Council also decided to replace a 1964 Shelvoke & Drewry 20 c.yd. refuse vehicle with a 15/120 Revopak, but delivery will not be made until next year.

334 visits were made in connection with refuse collection.

BULKY REFUSE COLLECTION

It was only possible to carry out a collection of bulky refuse in four parishes but arrangements have been made for this to continue throughout the district in the New Year provided the necessary labour is available.

LITTER COLLECTION

Under the incentive bonus scheme, the collection of litter on lay-bys by the refuse collection vehicles was discontinued and carried out by a litter collection lorry manned by a driver only throughout the year. As this vehicle had to be employed three days a week collecting refuse it was not possible to empty the litter bins twice a week during the summer. By employing a loader as well as a driver the majority were however emptied once a week. The stationing of

mobile snack barges in several lay-bys considerably increased the amount of litter and the attention of the Devon County Council was drawn to this matter on a number of occasions. On one lay-by 26 sacks of litter, mainly paper cups, were collected in one day. There is a growing tendency for people to deposit domestic refuse on the lay-bys and for various tradesmen to dispose of their unwanted goods.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

All refuse in the district continued to be disposed of at Heathfield Farm, Clyst St. George and an application for planning consent to enlarge the area was made, but had not been granted at the end of the year due to an objection of the River Authority. Certain works are being carried out and it is hoped this objection can be resolved in the near future. During the summer large quantities of soil were obtained which enabled the discontinued tip at Ide to be completed with the exception of the erection of the necessary fences. These were being erected by direct labour and shortage of staff did not enable them to be finished by the end of the year.

The Council agreed to increase the charges made for the disposal of trade waste at the refuse tip but Phase 1 of the price freeze prevented this from being implemented.

A new J.C.B. 110 Crawler Loader was ordered to replace the two Massey Fergusson 244 dozers and delivery is expected early in the New Year. This machine is a more powerful one than the existing dozer and should allow a larger area of earth to be excavated.

179 visits were made to refuse tips during the year.

STREET SWEEPING

Several Parish Councils requested this Council to provide facilities for sweeping their streets. A sub-Committee was appointed to review the existing arrangements and to recommend a policy for the future. The Council accepted the recommendation of the sub-Committee that the present sweepers be retained and that future requests for street sweepers be considered on their merits if the parish concerned had a population of 500 or over. Part-time street sweepers were therefore subsequently appointed for Broadclyst, Christow, Clyst St. Mary and Whimble but considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining someone willing to undertake this work in certain villages. The road sweeper for Clyst St. Mary lives in Dawlish and the one for Whimble at Broadclyst. The part-time road sweepers at East Budleigh and Dunsford died during the year, but it has not been possible to fill the vacancies.

In addition to those villages already mentioned, part-time street sweepers are employed at Colaton Raleigh, Lymptone, Newton Poppleford, Otterton and Woodbury and a full time street sweeper at

Exminster, Kenn and Starcross on a three-weekly basis.

Appreciation has been received from many sources on the able manner in which our street sweepers carry out their work and they do much to improve the tidiness of the villages concerned.

Civic Amenities Act 1967

During the year 11 cars which had been abandoned were removed in accordance with the requirements of this Act. Considerable difficulty was experienced in tracing the owner as in many cases the registered owner stated that he had sold the car to some other person.

18. CLEAN AIR ACT

Four complaints were received of the emission of dark smoke from the burning of tyres and the persons concerned were duly warned. Smoke from this source is particularly black and dense. Three complaints were received of nuisance from the burning of garden rubbish. The persons concerned were advised to either allow their rubbish to dry well before burning or compost it. The smell from smouldering garden rubbish can be most objectionable.

19. DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER 1957

The Council continue to administer this Order by delegation from the Devon County Council. A total of 10 routine inspections were made.

20. INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The number of visits to cases of infectious diseases and food poisoning are shown in the following table:-

Enquiries made in connection with cases of infectious diseases, and food poisoning, etc.	4
Miscellaneous infectious disease visits	7
Premises disinfected	1

21. AGRICULTURE, (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT 1956

Six farms were inspected under this Act during the year and one Informal Notice was served. The following shows the present position:-

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Number of holdings inspected	9	5	12	1	9	6
Number satisfactory	9	5	12	1	9	5
Number unsatisfactory	-	-	-	-	-	1

22. PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The following is a copy of the annual return made to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in connection with Rodent Control:-

Properties other than sewers	Non-Agricultural.	Agricultural
1. a) Total Number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification.	229	63
b) Number infested by: Rats	216	60
Mice	49	17
2. a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification:	441	76
b) Number infested by: Rats	255	56
Mice	17	10

The sewerage systems in 29 parishes were test baited and there was evidence of infestation in only one sewer.

49 premises were treated for the following pests:-

Fleas	4
Flies	8
Hornets	5
Bees	2
Wasps	21
Ants	4
Cockroaches and beetles . .	5
	<hr/>
	49
	<hr/>

23. FACTORIES ACT 1961

The following are the particulars which the Ministry of Labour require to be included in annual reports showing the work carried out during the year:-

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 to be enforced by Local Authorities	6	-	-	-
ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec.7 is enforced by Local Authority	76	19	4	-
iii) Other premises in which Sec.7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	-	-	-	-

Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

Particulars (1)	Numbers of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (s.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (s.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (s	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (s.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (s.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (s.7)					
a) Insufficient	1	-	-	-	-
b) Unsuitable or defective	3	-	-	2	-
c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
T O T A L	4	-	-	2	-

Section 133			Section 134			
Nature of Work (1)	No. of Outworkers in August list required 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of Cases of default in sending lists to Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply list (4)	No. of Instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices Served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Cardboard box making	3	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	-	-	-	-	-

